THE CHILDREN BY THE SEA

Ernest W. Shurtleff. I sit alone in the stillness Where the twilight but flits by And I see the day's last footsteps Fade down the western sky.

And a star steals through the gloaming

And tells that the night is night The misty meadows of Weston Aslesp in the valley seem, And through their quiet bosom Winds the slumber luiling stream, And I look, and love their beauty,

I dream of a seaside village Where the winds blow sweet and free I seem to stand on the beaches, With the children that walked with me I hear their joyful voices, An I the sound of the pleasant sea.

I see little fair haired Mary, I hear her laughter cheery, And the rippling waves repeat As they wash away is the sunlight The prints of her daunty feet.

I see wee fair Daisy,
And Georgie with s.ft blue eyes
That are only two years opened
From out of Paradise,
And I see the fair sails drifting Like clouds against the skie

All this returns in the silence, The prayer that fills my breast, I pray while the star of evening Grows brighter in the west

God keep the gentle children I met by the pleasant sea, Oh make their lives as sunay As their memories are to me— Mary and Georgie and Daisy— God bless the merry three! WOMAN AND HOME.

TOILET AND KITCHEN-BATHING AND BREAD-MAKING

Helps for Housework-A Hard World for Girls-Women with Dogs-"Only Men and Queens Can Afford To Be Ugly."

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.] Female beauty is a power that will always be recognized in the world. "Only men and queens can afford to be ugly." Accordingly the so-called fair sex must, and of right ought, to pay the intensest attention the powers of attraction which God has

ven them. Now, a "day's youth" outruns beauty Women who are yet young have already lost their charms. The reverse of this should be the case. With an increased knowledge of those things which conduce to the preservation of beauty, it may well be that the art of preserving good looks will be better cuiti-vated, and that the woman of the future will retain ber attractions longer than the woman of to-day. The historian Brantomes, eaks of an old lady of his acquaintance who, at 70 years of age, was as charming, fresh, and lively as any woman at 30. It was said that certain skilled doctors and learne apothecaries prepared for her daily a draugh of potable or drinkable gold. This lady was the famous Diana of Poictiers. Potable gold was not, however, the secret of the preservation of her loveliness. Every mornmy of her life she bathed in rain-water; "and this it was," said Oudard, her surgeon, barber and perfumer; "that was the only secret which the illustrious dame employed to preerve health, youth and beauty to the age

It is indeed recognized at the prese that rain-water, which is pure distilled water, is a mo t admirable cosmetic. If it can not be obtained, soft water is next best; but never hard water, for that contains highly injurious mineral salts which crack the skip. Women lose their beauty more quickly in hot climstes. The teauty of an Italian woman is fully developed at 15; at 3) she is old and The fruit ripens quickly, and soon

Many women take cold baths daily. They are not only injurious to the health in most instances, being too great a drain on the vitality, but they are not advisable for the tions from heat to cold hurt the skin; that is the reason that a cook never has a good complexion. The water should be tepid, and the fiesb should be rubbed gently with a flesh-brush or mitten. The daily bath as a cosmetic can not be too highly recommended. The reason that pimples and other cutaneous eruptions appear more frequently neck than where is simply because those parts are more frequently washed and cleansed, and that the pores being kept open eruptive tumors find there a readier exit. It has been aid that the age of beauty will never come until every woman takes a bath every day. After drying the body thoroughly, it is well to dust it with a bag of fine gauz powdered orris-root and starch, one part of the former to three of the latter. Liebie says that the progress of nations in civilization can be accurately measure i by twice a week in bathing. Some soaps are very bad for the skin; there is none than glycerine; "palm oil" and "oat meal" scaps are good.

Other liquids have been used for bathing purposes besides water. Prince Jerome Boneparte bathed daily in champagne. It is said that a number of ladies of the mo in Paris bathe every day in milk, and the story is handed down to us that in times the noble dames of Rome and Athen build. The Princess Borghese, afterward queen of Naples, was said to indulge regu-larly in a milk bath. So essential to her good looks did she deem it that she denied perself a visit to the court of St. James be cause she was given to understand that milk was not sufficiently plenty in England to permit her to indulge in her luxuriou

The effect of tepid bathing on the skin is so salutary that recently a distinguished der-unatelogist of Vienna, Professor Hebra, has stinate cases in water up to the neck and leaving them there for several days. They are tied up in rubber sacks through which should avoid going into the open air for half un bour or so after bathing to avoid sudde change of temperature.

A shiny, polished complexion is due to an annenal secretion of fatty matter by the skin. For this a saturated solution of borax used morning and evening as a wash for the face is a good remedy. The best remedy for the trouble, as well as for the cure of a tenlency to redness of the nose and knuckles, is the following:

Powdered borax, one-half ounce; pure glycerine, one ounce; camphor water, one quart. Mix and use twice a day. This lo ion is better than any in the shops, accord ing to the opinion of a celebrate! authority on skin diseases. It prevents chapped skin removes sunburn, keeps the pures in fine con-

dition, and is cheap.

From the cosmetic point of view, it is best not to wash the hands in water except when lathing. They can be rendered much softer ly other means. The Baron Alibert was some years since the most celebrated of deranatologists. One day a lady said to him: Doctor, how white and mooth your hands Wny don't you tell us your secret for

Resping them sof "Madam," replied the doctor, "if I were to tell you, you would not imitate me, "Oh, yes I will doctor; do tell me."

"I never wash them-

"With water." "With what, then?" "With the best olive oil of Aix. Don't you

remember that the aucieuts athletes anointed themselves daily with oil! You may be sure those gallants were never troubled with skin-Since Baron Alibert's time something ever better has been discovered than oil of Aix; it figlycerine. A bottle of glycerine should

siy's toilst set; but care must be taken that It shall to chemically pure, else it will dis olor and irritate the skin. A tablespoonfu in a pint of water will soften and protect the skin from the air. It should be rubted in, but not wiped off. they are even more commonly called The use of "cosmetic gloves," hing gloves," has long been known in countries, and there are ladies who ome countries, and there are ladies who love themselves as regularly on retiring to they do before going into the street.

form an indispensable adjunct to every

well as the most expensive of cosmetion is identical with what is now called ber which sells in Constantinople at \$1,500 a pound. It is supposed to be a sovereign remedy for all skin troubles. The Bible well of it, which, it is to be bored, i sufficient authority. The poultice of bread crumbs and asses' milk used by the ladies o ancient frome, has been mentioned in a previous article. Thin slices of fresh meat wer also laid on the cheeks at night.

Good Bread. [New York Tribune.]

A fair and practical Bostonian thus replie "A Housekeeper's Suggestions." "Reading the article thus headed ha into a train of thought, which almost any woman with a moderate experi nce in life could hardly fail to drop into Why any one who has been busy since las in making the bread needed in a family of any size could fail to solve that problem I am unable to comprehend. I was taught to make bread many years ago. by a grandmother who was a lady of the olden time. A life of happiness, and, much of the time, of prosperity, so filled my days that my bread knowledge was not called in question for many years, except to name the faults I would find with it if we made a change of cooks and the texture varied. "At last a change came for me in life, and to help keep our home I received a few

young ladies into it for educational purposes With a good deal of the practical about me, I soon decided that those girls should have added to their studies as much of a knowl edge of cooking as I could crowd in without too great a pressure. The first step was bread-making, and from Jan. 1 until they went home in June they made all the bread we used, each taking a week. There were four of them, and every morning during those months we had as had always been a habit, warm rois on the table as well as cold bread. I cannot recall the loss of one batch of bread from any cause, or poor bread during that time. Previous time I had taken some charge of bread my-self, as it had seemed wise to train less exensive servants than we formerly employed.

This gave me fresh experience.
"It was our never-failing hot home-made rolls that inspired the girls with a desire to excel in that line, and the work was voluntary with them, not required. Soon, how ever, there was a strife as to which did excei. I always was sure what the result would be, because rules acquired by observation were held to. The average heat of a citchen during hours when a good fire is in use, can soon be learned. Compressed yeast is far quicker in its effects than old-fashioned yeast, and as that was used we could count ac-curately upon results. About 5 p. m. a sponge was set with two quarts of all milk, and half water, as the case might be. Flour was sifted in a deep bowl, the milk luke-warm, in a little of the hot water was melted a tablespoonful of butter, a small ta despoonful of sugar, and an even teaspoonfu of salt. In the center of the sifted flour this was stirred until enough was wet for ponge. The yeast added, two hours later the sponge was light and the bread kneaded. work of but a few moments. I always sai

by the table to suggest from time to time. "Just before retiring, after an hour or pans, holding eight or ten rolls each, were uttered and tilled. The rolls made less than half the size wished when baked, to allow for rising, and consequently placed some distance apart. These pans were placed in the weather. The cook merely had to take ther to the kitchen in the morning, and while he oven was heating the warmth of the kitchen would soon bring the rolls to the exact condition for baking. The remaining dough was kept on ice, or reezing-point, and use I for a night or two. Bread once light cannot be made heavy or injured by cold, neither need it be sour never used an atom of soda to sweeten sour gread. These ideas are given for winter use Spring and summer heat requires a change of hours. I had never failed in securing good bread from servants, but I do make i a rule to give per onal attention to it for a month, and the habits thus formed remain. don't mean by this that I make it, for I do

not, but I sit by and have all done carefully. "Now about the oven, as the best bread can be spoiled there: It must be a habit to brush out all the places where ashes can collact at least once a week. An ordinary s loaf of bread requires about an hour to bake. Coal should never be heaped to the lids, as the oven does not heat as well; evenly filled as hi : h as the fire-brick is enough; damper adjusted, time watched, and rolls are ready in twenty minutes; bread from an hour ur and a half, depending upon the quickness of oven. No machine nee be invented to take the place of commo sense, and that, in full exercise with a peron who is methodical, solves the pro-Your bread under such culture will run as regularly as your clock, providing that these conditions are in force. It is natural to try oven with the hand, but raising the lid of a range will tell me any moment whether that is a fire I can bake with or not, and just how long I can rely upon it, for it is etter not to add coal during the process of aking.

Helps for Housework.

[Allie E. Whitaker in Arthur's Magazine.] One failing we women have is a willing ness to worry along without proper utensile to do our work with. We go on lifting the beavy iron pot to boil a half-dozen potatoes when a three-quart granite kettle or even a cheap tin one would be so handy. We do without the extra broom for the best carnets, and this is a piece of poor economy; we k a good sharp linife cutting meat, a little one to pare vegetables with, a boiler for oatmeal, a carpet-sweeper; there is a scantine of clothes-pins, no skirt board for ironing dresses, and so on. This lack makes the work a third more irksome. No man would blunder along so. But he is master of his pocket-book, some woman says, still, we ink by giving thought to the could get the desired articles, because really these things do not cost much. The usual kind of hired girl will not do without the nces which her employer has denied herself, and it is better to have the conven ient utensils and then dispense with the help if possible. As unskilled as the girls for nou ework are now, they often largely in-

crease the nervous wear of housekeeping.
A good carpet-sweeper is a great help. be sure it is a good one before you buy it: of course, it will not dig out all the corners of perfectly sweep the room without the aid of broom, but by sweeping a sitting-room about the edges and corners once a week thoroughly with a broom and finishing it off with the carpet-sweeper to take up the dust, you keep it neat the rest of the time by daily use of the sweeper and without raising The threads from your sewing, th seed and feathers from the bird cage, and the children's litter all vanish without your

having to stoop once to the floor. A Hard World for Girls.

[Inter Ocean.] Martin Luther's remark to his wife respecting their daughter, "This is a hard world for girls," is not likely to be disputed. It is certain that the home is the true place But not all have any homes; an multitudes of those who have are compelled to leave them in pursuit of a livelihood Temptation lurks on every side. To resist temptation is of course every one's duty Nor is there any excuse for yielding to it, There is a good deal of mawkish sentim about girls being compelled to sacrifice honor in order to keep from starving. Much of that kind of talk is false and mischievous. But at any rate it is the busines

of the more favored members of society, as Mr. Gladstone has said it is the duty of government, to "make it as hard as pos sible to do wrong, and as easy as possible for

them to do right.

[Roston Cor. Toledo Journal.] If you were asked for a frank express your opinion of Boston girls, what would it be! In what words would you clothe it? uld you not say that they were all intellectual in appearance and with eye-glass It may be that it was I who thought this, and not you, but I am prepared to take every word and thought of it right back and "expunge it from the records." I have met no such girls either in parlors or on the streets. No daintier maidens live anywhere than here. Faces are no more "intellectual" looking than elsewhere, if "intellectual" means the conceit of knowledge.

I think I notice one or two things very plainly. with excellent tasts, in stylish gar ments, but appear ready to modify the fashion for their own individual benefit, and as a

than it they simply consulted the fashicand ignored their own brains. They are, erhaps, more self-reliant than their sister n less favored localities, but this is shown nuch more in their willingness and desire to see that their companions have their full rights, than in any effort they make to claim their own. And I always claim, and always shall claim, that an intelligent women can not, in the very nature of things, be other than attractive. And this explains to me why Boston girls are handsome, graceful, elf reliant, tempting creatures. If I were a man I would marry one of these girls, or-

Women with Dogs. ["J. R. R." in New York World.]

Did you ever notice any peculiarity about romen who take dogs with them on the street! There are, of course, exceptions to all rules, but I have come to the conclusion that most of the women who forever have a dog about them either under their arms or sprawling at their heels at the end of string or a strap, are cranks. A perfectly normal woman does not like to make herself o conspicuous. I have seen ladies with large, fine-looking Newfoundland dogs or greyhounds following them, who looked

A dog is quite in place if he does not have to be led or carried. A dog that is not able to walk, and not get lost from his master or mistress, ought to be ashamed of himself, and is not worth having. The mania for carrying a dog about generally arises from neglect of the opposite sex. Women who re-sort to so ridiculous an extreme do so out of revenge, because they are not held in that to. Whether this be the explanation or not, am sure it is always a disturbing cause some sort that drives a woman to the dogs.

> A Very Sick Young Woman. [New York Cor. Chicago Herald.]

In one of the mansions of Fifth avenue lies a very sick young woman. She is at the point of death from nervous prostration. Overwork broke her down. She set for herelf tasks which were bound to have that effect sooner or later. She labored assid ously from 7 o'clock in the morning until midnight on the average. Who was self. She is no servant or seam stress, nor even governess, but the beautiful mistress of a wealthy and fashionble household. She undertook to perform all the duties required by silly usage from a young leader in society. She made the tedi-ous rounds of calling, she gave frequent and grand entertainments, she kept up an exten-sive wardrobe, she danced indomitably wherever she came across the diversion, s went to threatres and operas, she did a large amount of horseback riding, and she played in amateur dramas. At the outset she was strong and hardy; at the end she is a physical and mental wreck.

Detrimental to Beauty.

[Post-Dispatch.] Grief, as well as all agitation of the mind is detrimental to beauty. Too much excite-ment of the tear ducts dims the eyes, and traces of the working of the passions are left upon the face. Those people who are happily gifted with an equable temperament grow old much less quickly than those whose dispositions are the reverse. Girls sometimes bite and suck their lips in order to make them red. It is a foolish habit, which may injure their shapa. Dryness and cracking the lips, as well as "fever sores," are usually tue to a disordered stomach. Persons liable to such troubles should apply to their lips every night a salve of glycerine mixed with lard which is the best application known for that purpose. A fever sore begins as a hot, painful lump on the lip, soon changing into a blister. It is both annoying and dis-figuring. The sore should never be rubbed ed. At the very outset it should be touched with this preparation every few hours: Carbolic acid, ten drops; glycerine, a teafpoonful; attar of roses, two drops.

The Over Decorated Lamp.

Lamp shades grow daily-or perhaps we should say nightly-more ormste and denselydarkly-impossible to see through. Lace-be-decked, frilled within an inch of their lives with silk ruchings, they give a flighty air to the most sedate lamp by day, and so muffle the most scatate lamp by day, and so mains the light by night that a visitor may yawn without discovery. Besides these frivoious toilets a self-respecting lamp must have an engraved glass globe crowned with arabesque in metal matching the pedestal, or flower tinted crystal shade that looks like the beau Bella's watermeion tulle skirts verted. Nothing is too eccentric, too deco-

Oulte Toe Tum-Tum

[Indianapolis Journal.] No young lady is quite made who doesn't possess a tray fitted up with all the paraphernalia for sealing her letters. She mi a tray of beaten copper, with a lamp such as the old poets wrote by, with a unique for matches and her wax, and a seal with a cases are of Oriental leather, and the little traveling inkstand attached to them across ore end, making also a postage stamp and waling wax box.

Polatoes Properly Cooked.

Potatoes should be cooked with their facksts on. They should not be peeled. The skin has been purposely made of a corky nature to retain the juices and valuable principles of the vegetable, and should be carefully guarded from any injury by cutting or scraping. A chemical analysis shows that the water used to boil a pound of peeled potatoes, contained afterward sevente grains of carbonate of potash. This is a

Kansas City Journal: It is a distinctive mark of commonness to buy things which cannot be afforded and to vainly atte dress up to a standard utterly inconsistent

Do not reproach your wife of personal defects, for if she has sensibility you inflict a wound difficult to heal. Singular Pleas.

[Chicago Herald "Meddler." One of the younger lawyers said that was rather a singular plea which was put in for a man charged with stealing in Louisville He had been suckied by an old negress who was a well-known thief, and his lawver tool the position that in the milk on which hi-client had been reared was the germ of kleptomania and that he couldn't help steal

The ex-judge said the plea was not a nove; one. He was on the bench in a Kentucky district before the war. "A negro man had been indicted for maiming one of his own, color by the negro's favorite way of fighting -butting with his head. He was found guilty, and, in passing a slight sentence on him I thought it might add to the solemnity of the occasion by asking the fellow if he had anything to say. 'Yes, sah, he replied very promptly. 'Jedge, yo' honah,' he said. whin I war a piccaniany my mudder she died. Dar war a goat on the plantashun wo: gib milk, an' I war fed on dat milk. Da: goat war de wustest butter in all dat section. An', yo' honah, I pleads not gilty to dis hyar charge, 'cause bein' fed up on goat's milk it come kind o' natural fo' me to butt.' I thing probably this case you refer to originated

with the one I have mentioned." The Northwestern Wheat Empire. [Interview with Rev. Joseph Cook.] While in St. Paul I asked a professor who intimately acquainted with the northwestern country to place one arm of a compass the other end would touch the extreme I then asked him to describe a circle with the compass opened at that distance. The

eastern circumference of that circle stretched

into the Atlactic ocean and the southern to

the gulf of Mexico. In other words, there

is a greater extent of fine wheat land north

of St. Paul than there is either east or south The American consul at Winnipez, Mr. Taylor, d.vides North America into three agricultural belts, the cotton, the maize and wheat zones, and he places three-quarters of the wheat belt north of our national boundary. The climate of Manitoba seem adapted to wheat than that of Ohio or Michi gan. There are two hours longer of daylight there in summer than in our country, and the atmosphere and soil produce a fine

A New Hampshire shoemaker makes squeaky shoes to order, and has all the work he can do. They are ordered by men who

have pews near the pulpit and plan to come

Bringing Out the Characteristics of Individuals - Everything in Knowing How to Pass the Plate-A Curious Case - Bad Money. [New York Sun.]

PASSING THE PLATE.

THE CHURCH TRUSTEE'S STUDIES OF

HUMAN NATURE.

Taking up a collection brings out the dif erent characteristics of individuals, and that fact seemed to impress a sexton who "Nothing you'll ever see," he said, "will bring out more human nature than passing around the plate just once. If the promi-nent church members who do that would speak, they could tell you interesting things. But, of course, their position is a confidential one, something like that of a confessor, or a wyer, and it wouldn't do for them to tall But, as I was saying, it brings out the most curious human nature that a man has got in him. Before I became councited with this church I was a simple mem-ber of a smaller down-town congregation; and, although I don't take any pride in it now, I may say that I was a trustee, and did take up collections. When I tell you there were 200 persons in the congregation, and that \$20 was an unusually large um to take up at one time, you will under stand how little enthusiasm there is about contributing unless on some special occasion. The only way that I can explain it is this You see, a regular church-member looks upon the collection as a life-long fact that has got to be met every Sunday, and, if he

to trim down there, because he feels that he loes his duty in paying for his pew. Ther when outsiders come in they may give a lit tle, but, as a rule, they will finger the 5 cent or 10 cents in their pockets, and then drop it flecting that, after all, it isn't worth whil to help build up a church with which they "Does anything depend on the man who "Well a great deal. He needs to have a

sharp eye, of course, not to miss anybody ecause there is not one chance in a thousan his being called back. What he need more than anything else, though, is busines tact. There's everything in knowing how to pass a plate to different people. Some are cranky. If you put the plate at them too persistently they feel offended, and take pride in not contributing a cent for six reeks. Then other people have their little good chance to shine. I knew a man rho, if a plate came to him empty, would put on a quarter or a half, and be satisfied with starting it that way; but if there were a lot of quarters and things on already, he'd just as like as not slap down a dollar bill. And be'd get at least a dollar's worth of satisfaction in watching the hesitation of the men next to him, who knew they were as good as he, and yet didn't like to give so much. Why, I've had a plate come sailing by me just loaded with bills, and you'd think the regation was extravagantly liberal, when the fact was that two or three men started in that way, and the rest woul in't

collector than any one would think. But he can't do nearly as much to help the church as the members themselves can as they sit in their seats. Let a gentleman put silver in the plate, and then follow it with his eye. The chances are that no one within sight will have the courage to put in copper penny from the palm of his hand in the middle of the plate thinking it would pass unperceived. But some deacon or some one interested in the church would light right onto the cent with a well-directed glance with surprise that he had put in a cent sa What a ridiculous mistake, and put in ore. There are lots of old church men bers who understand this, and no matter what church you may go to, unless you sit up in the gallery, you will be pretty sure to see some old gentleman or old lady with an eye on you as the plate goes by. More hesitating nickels have been turned in he right direction by this means than an for no one can supply a church with heat, ight, and a good minister unless he has noney to do it with. And every one who

take a bluff.

njoys those comforts ought to help pay for "There is a curious case in this church. It is that of an old white-haired member worth million, who always puts just 10 cents in the box. Rain or shine, he is always in his seat at the same hour, and always has a dime in change. Ive heard our minister make the most touching sermon on the heathen that you ever heard. The tears would wet the old millionaire's cheeks, but just as suras that how came around he would wine hi eyes, reach with his right hand in his left vaistcoat pocket and draw out that dime ust enough to take a missionary to Harlem le probably contracted that habit when he

was a poor man, and grew to like it. "Other men are just the other way, and give liberally-more, perhaps, than they can fford. Men who get their money most eas ily are most liberal; brokers and speculators no don't know whether they own a cent or in not will throw a \$20 bill, when a solid rea state owner will give a quarter. And I've seen a regular gambler come into church in all kinds of fancy clothes, and contribute omething handsome, just for luck.

"About punched quarters and dimes we don't have so much trouble nowadays, be cause they are getting scarce since they have become hard to pass. But, of course, if a man has got a nickle with a hole in it plugged up with tin foil, he is tempted to con-tribute it in church. It seems as natural to nest men as to put it in the box of a bobtail car. Foreign missions and bobtail car companies I think, divide up the punched coin of this country. Of course we rouldn't appear to notice even if there was nothing but the rim left. the right thing when his punched money ran

"Buttons we get, too, but rarely from grown up people. They come nearly always from bors who have been provided with money by their parents, and tear from their ers a button with which to go through the motions of contributing."

"Foreign coin?" "Yes, certainly. It would delight the beart of a coin dealer to go through some of the collections that used to be taken up down in my old church. That was near the river, and lots of sailors and foreigners would drop in and give whatever they happened to

[The Caterer.] Gen. Scott used to my of terrapin: is the best food vouchsafed by Providence to creatures of the air, earth or water, but he believed there were only three cooks in the world who could prepare it properly.

Only whisper scandal and its echo is heard

A WOMAN JOURNALIST. Remarkable Success of a Young Lad

with "Wavy Yellow Hair." [Croffut in New York World.] I see an announcement that that gifte Irish-American, Alexander Sullivan, and his brilliant wife are coming to New York t live. The lady-a mere girl she seemed to be-first made ber appearance in Chicag ome fourteen years ago. It was during the fall of 1870. I think, that she came morning to the office of The Evening Po when I was in charge during the absence its editor in Europe. She brought a letter merely introducing her as Miss Margaret

"I would like a regular position on Th "There are none," I answered. "News papers properly conducted never have vacancies. The staff is the result of evolu-

"I want to get in the line of evolution " sh suggested.
"What can you do!" I asked. "Anything that needs to be done, I think," she answered, with a curious combination

perfect modesty and utter self-confidence. "Have you been on a newspaper?"
"No, never; though I have written a little for newspapers."

I was amused by her nonchalant ambition which seemed audacity, and when she an ced that she was recently from school in Detroit I said, "Well, there's a desk and pen-

onner, write with you please," and turne to my work. She was 21 or 22 years old, was neatly and plainly dressed and had a shock of wavy yellow hair hanging about he shoulders. In twenty minutes she brought to me an article headed, "The Michigan Schism," treating of a serious breach in the Republican party on account of a bolt against the regular Republican candidate. It was written with the off-hand vigor of ar experienced editor and put very concisel the silent points of the case not before put lished. It appeared as an editorial tha

same evening.

Next day she appeared early, smilingly aid "Good morning," hung up and shawl on a convenient nail and resume her desk without a word. In half an hou she brought me an article entitled, "The Latest Tariff Dodge," treating the subjecfrom a free trade point of view. It was strong and timely article on pig-iron, and was followed by others on kindred topic She proved not only proficient in French selles-lettres and acquainted with German but she was well up in Latin, Greek and mathematics, and was a thoughtful studer of those financial and commercial question which women seldom touch. She could write a better article on the silver question or the internal revenue, or our trade with Brazil than on any of the questions that or dinarily engress the attention of women though she was thoroughly feminin both in appearance and character. Si stayed on the paper three years, her salar; growing from \$12 a week to \$45. She man Iested an adaptability, a quickness of per ception and keenness of wit, a wide range o formation the ability to tell with spiri what she knew on a given point and, abov all a timeliness and readiness that made be valuable workman.

From The Post she and Mr. Sullivan

shom she had then married, transferred their pens to The Times, she becoming at first dramatic and musical critic and afterward holding the important place of night ditor and writer of current editorial para raphs as well as leaders. Probably no other roman ever held such responsible positions on the daily press. Her manner, either in writing or lecturing, is terse, nervous, earnest, satirical, aggressive and generally in harmony with the spirit of the age,

A TALK ABOUT TIN.

M. QUAD'S INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE TO THE BOYS.

Preparation of the Plate-A Trip Throu the Stamping Company's Factory-Not So Slow as the Soldering Process-Notes.

[M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.] Well, let's talk a little about tin. The sigh of it is as common as dirt, as many of the utensils of every-day use are made of it. Save iron there is no other one metal brought into such general use, and yet you may ask s hundred men hand-running what tin is without receiving a correct answer. is it! The tin of every-day use, my boy, mostly what you may call sheet-iron polished These metal sheets which shine like polished silver are black enough under the urface. Every-sheet of tin coming into this country, and most of the tin used in the world, is shipped from Wales. Cornwall is the great center, and right there Providence placed all the material necessary for making the tin of commerce-iron, coal

and tin ore.
The iron, after being duly prepared, rolled into sheets just the thickress of the tin you see at the tinsmith's, and is cut in egular sizes. The tin ore is melted the same s iron, and while it is in a liquid state th dates of sheet iron are dipped into it and hen run between iron rollers, which smooth hem off. The plates, ore and rollers must all be kept hot, and you may believe that this part of the work is terribly trying on the men. After the plates pass the roller hey are polished by being fed through another machine, and are then assorted and

made ready for packing.

Let's take a little trip through the stamp ing company factory and post ourselves a bit. Here is a great room full of men and romen and curious machinery, but before we go in let us look into the system of of tin must be used here each week, and without some careful system to govern all there would be an enormous waste. The by the piece. A workman is instructed to nake, say, 200 wash-boilers. It is known in the office exactly what materials he will eed, and he is given an order on the keeps of the stock-room for so many sheets of tin so many of stamped copper bottoms, so much wire, so many handles, so much older. When his lot of boilers is finished his stock is accounted for to a penny's worth

nd there has been no waste. You may have picked up a seamless pie-tin and wondered how it could be made in that manner. Here is the machine which does it. It is solid and compact, and meant to exert great pressure. On what may be called the lower jaw of the machine is a flat iron bed; in the center of this is a steel old, or, as you may call it, a steel pie-tin-The sheet of tin to be used is cut to a cerain size, being an inch larger on all side than the pie-tin. It is laid on this steel head is pressed down into the mold and turns the tin up on every side. It is take out an almost perfect pie-tin, only needing to have the edges pressed down by another machine to be ready for market. While I have been telling you how the one tin was made the machine has turned out a hun-

All the salves which you buy of the drugcist are put up in tin boxes. Here is one he very few machines in the United States which make them. The principle is the same as the other, and as you realize the economy practiced you can't help but feel astonished. Ask a tinsmith to make you a box to hold two unces of salve and he must take his compas and mark at the top and bottom and cut hem with the shears. He must then cut his ide pieces, bend them in a machine and us his soldering iron. It will take a smar workman from twenty minutes to half an bour to finish your box, and no matter how

andy he is, there will be a certain roughness in his work. Now watch this machine. A workman akes a piece of tin cut to a certain width eds it in on the mold, the steel head comes down with a click, and one-half your box drops to the floor. The next blow drops the other half and the box is made, except that the lower half if taken in hand by ther machine which mills the edges and prevents the cover from slipping down far. This machine turns out 6,500 boxes per day, with the least possible waste in ma erial. Fifty tinsmiths could not do its

You may have discovered that a wire i run around the edges of the larger articles of tinware, such as pails, dish-pans and boilers. there is no need of it, but when stamped from in the wire is put in to render them and stronger. The tinsmith measures a piece from his coil of wire, files it off, and bends it in a circle as well as he can by his imperfect machinery. The only way he can straighten a piece of wire is by hammering, and using his eye as a guide.

Here is a machine which works faster than a hundred tinkers. The wire is taken off a reel, straightened, cut in any length, and bent to any shape desired faster than can count, and no mistakes are made. In the making of cups, kerosene cans, to and coffee-pots, dippers and a few other

articles with handles, the soldering-iron must come into play, but basins, pans, cups wash-dishes and pie-tins can be stamped an made ready for market with a rapidity to astonish you. All the ware in which seams have had to be closed with solder are sent to the basement when finished. Down there is a tank of hot water, and every article is forced down into this and held for a fee seconds to detect any leak which the solder ing-iron may have left behind it. An hour in such a factory as this is worth month in any school in the land. All such

factories-all the great machine shops-all the locomotive works, flour mills and the houses are open for the inspection of any boy who earnestly seeks for information, and the lad who remains in ignorance of the things of every-day life has only himself to Bessemer's Patents. Sir Henry Bessemer now holds 114 pater

on his many inventions. It is said that his steel-process patents brought him \$600,000 s year for twenty-one years. Equal parts of turpentine and amu sill remove paint spots from clothing.

THE ART OF RIDING.

GRACEFUL POSITION AND PERFECT EASE IN THE SADDLE. Two Methods of Horseback Riding, the

German and the English-The Plan of Instruction Adopted by a Well-Known "Professor."

[New York Mail and Express.] "The American women are the best horseack riders in the world," said a well known professor who for many years, both in Europe and this country, has taught the art of riding. I say it because I know. I have taught the art of riding in Germany, where the unemotional German lass is persevering mough, but lacks the fearless dash and energy of the American girl. I have traveled and observed the English women as they appear when on horseback, seen the dalusian maidens cantering over the campagna on their bushy tailed steeds, and entched the French matrons as they paraded past on high stepping chargers in the Bois de Bologne, but for graceful position and perfect ease in the saddle I will place the American girl, yes, the New York woman, against them all. "You have a riding school and teach ladies how to ride! "Yes, and when I see one of my pupils

among 100 other riders in Central park I in-

stantly recognize her easy and natural posi-tion, and note the great difference that proper schooling has accomplished. I teach man and English. The former method is a close seat and the latter a rising seat. Generally I begin them with the German seat, then if they are apt scholars in three or four days, I start them on the English style These two methods bave their and disadvantages, which, after being care fully weighed, ican more favorably the English The center of gravity is the saddle can be obtained in the seat, but in long distance riding the rising seat is infinitely preferable, both to the horse and the comfort of th rider. Hence for graceful, easy riding th English method is best. You rise with the notion of the horse and ride from the sti. rup, whereas the German is balanced by the weight of the kness, and you might say ride from the knees. The first thing I impress or a lady pupil is to acquire an easy, natura have no part of the body, not a single muscle anywhere rigid and to have confidence. That is it, by Jove! the American woman has too much confidence, but it only makes the equestrian art easier to learn When a lady begins I first place her on a gentle horse that knows more than the rider The saddle has no stirrup, in order to let the rider acquire a natural position. A stirrup at first seems to throw them out of natural-ness. Then I next let them use a stirrup, all the time carefully instructing as to position, both in regard to contact with saddle and place them on a high spirited animal and see if they can still keep the same graceful position when in fast motion. Now, there are jockey seats, hunting seats and school seats, which, practically do not come under the head of teaching women how to ride Women who learn how to ride well can adopt any style they choose, so it has grace and ease. One natural position in the saddle

"Have you any rules for women sitting or the hors "Yes; those which Dr. Bussegny gives in his 'Handbook.' He says that a woman should sit on a horse thus: 'The head straight, easy turning upon the shoulders in any direction without involving a movement of the body. The eyes fixed straight to the front looking between the horse's ears, and alway the direction in which he is going. The upp part of the body easy, flexible and straight. The lower part of the body firm, without stiffness. The shoulders well back and on the same line. The arms falling naturally The forearm bent. The wrists on a level with the elbows. The reins held in each hand. The fingers firmly closed, facing each other, with the thumbs extended on the ends of the nmal of the saddle the left foot in the stirrup without leaning upon it. The part of the right leg between the knee and the hip joint should be turned on its outer or right side, and should press throughout its length on the saddle. The knees should, in their respective positions, be continually in contact without an exception. The lower or mov able part of the leg plays upon the immov-able at the knee joint, the sole exception being when the rider rises to the trot, at which time the upper part of the leg leaves the sad-

is worth fifty artificial, strained positions

which leave the rider uncomfortable.

THE DIME MUSEUM BUSINESS.

How Chean Amusements Are Injuring the Legitimate Drama. [New York Times.]

It is undoubtedly a fact that the opposition of cheap amusements is more directly answerable than any other cause for the ire which now prevails upon the business of theatres. Dime museums and skating-rinks have multiplied through the country in about the same ratio that legitimate dramatic profits have failen off. Both of these kinds of enterprise have been enornously successful in a money-making sense. Three years ago there were only two or three useums in existence. They were running in such localities as the lower end of the very, and it was not believed that they would spread to any considerable extent But at present there is hardly a city of more then 50,000 inhabitants anywhere in America which does not support one or more dime

That these places are making a very great deal of money is shown by several facts. Nearly every man who has gone into this thing had little or no money when he began, and nearly all of them are by this tin dependently rich. Moreover, the dime museums are enabled to pay very heavy prices for their attractions. For instance Col. Filkins handles in this country what is known as Krao, the Missing Link, and he has found no difficulty in filling her time for a full year in advance at the rate of \$700 a week. Chang, the Chinese giant, is always a marketable commodity at the rate of \$400 a week, while the educated walrus and half a dozen other attractions of similar caliber can always be employed at about the same prices. Now, 7,000 people must visit a dima-museum where Krao is being exhibited before the local manager can get back a penny of the money he has invested in the attrac

try are contemplating a still further ad-Most of these places are now hav ing stages built, upon which they propose to regular theatrical enterta cheap quality at an additional price of only 10 cents over the first outlay or admission That is to say, people who buy tickets to the dime museum will be charged 10 cents to en-ter the doors and 10 cents more for seatfrom which to view the stage performances. Half a dezen cheap companies are already organized to perform at various places There are two opera companies, an "Uncle Tom's Cabin" combination, three or four minstrel parties, and one tragic company, beaded by an actor who was formerly rathe extensively known in the legitimate theatres. These organizations do not play on share with the museums, but they receive instea. certain amount down every week, so that they are enabled to figure their expenses an heir profits without chance of loss

S LIFE WORTH LIVING

the "Song of the Shirt" Is Sung To-Day in New York. [New York Herald.] When Thomas Hood's poetic soul, angere

at the inhuman manner in which indigent English seamstresses were treated by their imployers, inspired him to produce his immortal "Song of the Shirt," England re sponded to his cry for justice, and vowed that the evils which he deplored should be at least mitigated, if not abolished. A similar appeal to humanity seems to be desirable in this city just at present, at least if one is to judge from the heatrending story which a next merchant told a reporter lately. "Six dollars and 53 cents is a nice payment for making 291 shirts, is it not?" was his indignant question, as he pulled a pay-book from his pocket and showed the figures in black and white. "No, I am wrong. The stimable employers paid \$7.75, but you must deduct from that \$1.22 for car-fares, and then

you have come for making the anirus. Who was fool enough to accept the job? I'll tell von A man came here from Silesia about fifteen months ago with his wife and two children. He is a bright, intelligent fellow about 40 years old, and has worked for some years on a railroad in Germany. He brought with him two sewing machines, and he and his wife managed to support them selves for some months by making shields for caps. When the demand for these artiples ceased, he sought other employment, but was unable to find any. At last a friend told him that a certain firm would be willing to employ him at making shirts. He the material for the shirts, and set to work he and his wife and another woman, who from 6 o'clock in the morning to 11 at night, and at the end of the time they had finished

291 shirts, and had received \$7.75. considerable sum in car fares. The agreeevery dozen shirts, and on Nov. 26 he took three shirts to his employers, expecting to body? The preparation of Dr. S. B. how could he be paid the odd half centi Would his emplopers be magnaaimous enough to give him 8 cents instead of 75% Quite the contrary. They paid him 7 cents, instead of 7% cents, his lawful due. On Dec. 3 he took eight dozen shirts to his employers, and received \$2.40; on the 5th he took another eight dozen, and received \$2.64, the increased wages being accounted for by the fact that these shirts required to be finished etter than the others, and on the 9th he took a third eight dozen and received the same as for the preceding lot.
"After I saw him he had taken his last

eight dozen, and he told me his story. I got his pay-book from him and showed it to several influential men of this city. Knowing the price they have to pay for shirts, they could hardly believe that any employer would be so mean as to ask men and to make them for 214 cents each."

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CIRCULATION OF ITS FORBIDDEN LITERATURE.

Wonderful Secret-Cipher Code of the Socialists of Germany-How Packages of Forbidden Newspapers Are Mailed-The Spics.

[Zurich Cor. New York Sun.]
The Social Democrat was established here ess than a year after the passage of Bisnarck's masterpiece of repressive law. In the ntervening time, and for about a year, the gentleman to whose courtesy I am primarily indebted for the opportunities of investiga-tion, was in a German prison. The first edicarriage of head and shoulders. When this storoughly acquired, the next move is to mar, who was crippled in both legs in the French war. He is of the old nobility o Bayaria. His novel reading while convale ing from his wounds was in the line of politcal economy; and this thin pabulum made aim a Socialist, notwithstanding the obvious interests of his class. As head of the propa-ganda he assumed the name of Walther. The business manager was Herr Julius Motteller, formerly a member of the German parliament, who assumed the name of Julius Brandtner, and uftererward that of Morretti. Herr Carl Derossi was a worthy coadjutor, who invented their wonderful secret-cipher code, which has puz-zled the brains of the German police, and of the scientists at their disposal, ever since Baron von Volmar is now a member of the

German parliament. The paper was started with 1,500 subscri-bers. It was at first packed across the frontion in the clothes of pedestrians. The circuation is now fully 15,000 copies. These are pearly all made up in small packages for various places in Germany. Each package is marked with a symbol of the secret code. The packages are then bunched, placed in cases, and sent over the frontier by the hands of professional smugglers. These are exceedingly adroit, and they are very saldom lines. The right foot falling naturally on caught. When everything is right, a cipher tispatch tells the fact; otherwise another cipher causes the printing of a new edition, and its being forwarded through other

The organization is so perfect, and the channels of distribution so numerous, that no one channel does duty more than six times in a year. When one of these contra band cases arrives at its destination, the con signee addresses the various packages therein eccording to their final destinations, as denoted by the cipher symbols on each, and, as a rule, forwards them through the post No one of these consignees can read the cipher that is used by another, and thus the provision against treachery is very complete. The postal authorities and the police are utterly powerless to track this matter as it passes through the mails. If by any accident they should discover a package it would no evidence against the addressee; if it were so it is evident that packages intentionally sent to enemies of the Socialists for the purpose of getting them into trouble would be very common. This addresses distributes or causes to distributed, the popers in the package, and another member of the week following, and so the circulation

goes on. The work of final distribution is the mos risky, for a man who is detected in one act will get from two to six months' imprison ent for it, and as the judges sometime hold him responsible for the contents of the paper as well as its distribution, it is possible for him to be punished with five years' im prisonment for handing one copy Social Democrat to a neighbor. same means the propaganda supply subscribers with interdicted books and pam

There is a small edition of The Social Democrat, very gauzy, to bear the expenof letter postage. This edition is folded and pressed into fifteen different forms for as any sizes of envelopes, and it is sent to sub scribers to whom it would be too risky to de liver the paper by hand. A certain German grand duke has been a subscriber from the foundation of the paper, and he receives it in letter-form.

Almost every copy of this little paper has many readers. The elaborate for its circulation show that it is held in very high those who receive it. The German authorities have spent, and are spending, arge sums to destroy the interdicted sheet Numerous spies have been sent to Zurich, and hosts of spies are on the frontier. The surveillance is so close that even here in Zurich it would be the hight of imprudence to designate to any man not thoroughly in e confidence of the propaganda any one of the special stations from which the under ground post starts on its secret journey; yet t travels with fair average security, and the Socialistic organization still remains the most dreaded opponent of the imperial

He Was a Musician.

[Texas Siftings.] A couple of gamins were chinning in the area of a New York house. "Does yer old man work on

"N-a-w. He is a musician." "Is he the man what swallys the clarine in the band?" "N-a-w, he don't swally the clarinet in the band. He stands on the sidewalk and keeps time wid his fut." grammerpum Can.)

Mrs. A.-Well, 1 tried your plan for making the kitchen girl contented, but it is a perfect failure.

Mrs. B.-A failure! My plan of giving presents a failure! Oh, there must be some

"Indeed there is not. I gave her a beautiful present costing nearly \$10, and she did not like it a bit. In fact, she got mad and is going to leave."
"Dear me! That's strange. What did you

An elegant gilt and ebony alarm clock." rocession of Arrivals and Departure [Pittsburg Dispatch.] Born per minute, 70; born per diem, 100,

900; bern per annum, 36,792,000; die per minute, 67; die per diem, 97,790; die annum, 35,639,835. Pretzel's Weekly: Life is too short to hit

Woman's Province. DUTIES OF THE GENTLER SEX-

HOW BEST FULFILLED. What a great task is assigned to wo man. Its dignity can not be elevated. It is not her province to make laws, to lead armies, nor to be at the head of great en-

terprises, but to her is given the power to form those by whom the laws are made, to teach the leaders of mighty armies and the governors of vast empires. She is ed to guard against having the slightest taint of bodily infirmity jumped at the idea, went to the firm, got the frail creature whose moral, intellectual and physical being is derived from at once, after he had provided himself with her. She must instil correct principles, cotton thread and other necessaries. That inculcate right doctrines, and breathe into was Nov. 26. From that day until Dec. 9, the soul of her offspring those pure sentiments which in time to come will be a provided a third sewing machine, worked part of themselves, and bless generation yet unborn. Yes, to woman is given the blessed privilege of aiding the sufferer in all the various stages of his existence. She "He lived in Brooklyn, at a considerable smiles screnely at the christening, and distance from the ferry, and had to pay a weeps at the burial, while she soothes the bereaved heart. This is her province and duty. Yet how can she fulfill her mission be paid at the rate of 2% cents a shirt. But Hartman, and known as PERUNA, is just the thing for persons suffering from a majority of the complaints incident to this climate. It is invaluable to women, and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, is a noted example of what the medicine can do. She says she has suffered for years with congestion of the lungs, catarrh in the head, and was troubled with a bad cough. had tried a number of physicians, but they all failed to cure her. She was ined to try Perusa, and immediately a marked change took place. After using one bottle her cough ceased and in a short time her other ailments were cured. She is now completely restored to health, and gives all the credit to PERUNA. Mr. J. V. Reynolds, her husband, was a cor ferned invalid. He could not sleep well. neither could be work. He used PERUNA and as a result, was completely restored to his former vigor and strength. He says he now feels like a new man.

Mr. Bernhardt Seubs, St. Clair, St. Clair county, Mich., says: "I have thorughly tried your PERUNA in the various diseases to which parents and a large fam ily of children are ever liable, and I find t in every case to be just the thing needed. No family can honestly be without it." Nancy Feterman, Cookport, Indiana County, Pa., says: " Gentlemen: Your valuable PERUNA is the best medicine I

CAIN Health and Happiness. HOW ? DO AS OTHERS BAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered Are your nerves weak? Have you Bright's Disease

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Ridney-West is the most successful remedy I have used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Philip C. Railou, Monton, Vi Have you Liver Complaint? fer I prayed to die."

flenry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. 1 Is your Back lame and aching Kidney-Wort, (i bottle) cured me when I was: as I had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Tallmage, Milwankes, Wi Have you Kidney Disease

Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and care me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, V Have you Malaria? Are you Bilious?

Yort has done me more good than a ly I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat. Orego Are you tormented with Piles Are you Rheumatism racked "Kidney Wort cured me, after I was given us tie by physicians and I had suffered thirty years Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Ma

Ladies, are you suffering?
Kidner-Wort cared me of peculiar troubles eral years standing. Hany triends use and prair
Era H. Lamoreson, lais La Motte, V If you would Banish Disea and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER. Words of Warning and Comfort. If you are suffering from poor health or languish on a bed of sickness, take cheer

if you are simply siling, or if you feel

weak and dispirited,
without clearly knowing why. Hop hitters
will surely cure you. you are a minister, and storal duties, or a mother, worn out rith care and work, or a man of business or abor, weakened by the strains of your everyday du-ies, or a man of letters toi ing over your midnigh tork, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often

"Or if you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, ton-ling, or stimulating, without intoxicating, if you are old, blood this and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculities waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new iffe, health and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous dis-eases of the stomach or bowels, it is your you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death ti moment, and turn for a—cure to Hop Bitt

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" -if you are a frequenter, or a resident of,

a miasmatic district, barricade your sys-tem against the scourge of all countries --Malerias, Epidemic, Bilous and Inter--mittent Fevers by the use Hop Bitters A Lady's Wish. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to a friend. "You can 'easily make it so," answered the friend. How?" Inquired the first lady.

By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hope

The St. Louis Globe Democrat tells of curious natural phenomenon in the far West. The Reese river valley in Western Nevada is about 150 miles long, but the river itself is very much longer. The valley was evidently not intended to fit the river, but the river to fit the valley. In fact, that eccentric stream runs over and about the valley. up and down, sideways, and all other ways, considerably on the surface, but frequently taking a dive and disappearing through some subterranean channel for miles at a stretch. The stream runs in a continuous series of bold curves and angles, without one straight section of a dozen vards in its whole length. If pulled out straight it would

be forty times as long as the valley. The New York State capitol building s the most expensive edifice on this ontinent. It has already cost \$16,-400,000, and estimates of the further sum required vary from \$5,000,000, to every cur that barks at us, while we are